

FLOUR and FLOWERS OF SULPHUR

Whale-Oil Soap and other Insecticides *For Sale by*

E. O. PAINTER FERTILIZER CO., Jacksonville, Fla.

ted a monopoly of the business of manufacturing mohair products, the home industries have been forced to exercise greatest vigilance in order to obtain such amounts as would justify the expenditure of large sums in immense factories.

The history of the Angora goat industry in this country is interesting but hardly of importance in a brief article intended to point out very incompletely the advantages to be derived from raising the animals. In 1900 California, Texas and New Mexico claimed practically all the Angoras in the country, and in that year, when an effort was made to form an American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, called at Kansas City, only seven breeders responded. The herders of Angoras then in the Southwest were descendants, with but few exceptions, from the nine presented to Dr. Davis by the Sultan in 1840. The seven breeders, however, met in Kansas City and organized under the above high-sounding name and proceeded to boom the business of raising Angora goats. Today the membership consists of more than 500 hustling, energetic, enthusiastic and successful breeders, who meet on the 20th of October of each year and who proudly point to their achievement as the best answer to the criticisms yet urged in some quarters against the industry.

There are actually thousands of reports from practically every part of the country in which land owners express the fullest satisfaction with the work of the goat on brush land. The best thing about the wonderful animals is that they will not eat. The goats should not be confined to one kind of browse, as no animals enjoy variety so well as they. From the reports already available, it is learned that the goats browse upon no less than fifty different kinds of underbrush. Including oak, sumac, buck bushes, blackberries, briars of all kinds, elders, prickly-ash, grapevines, ash, sycamore, basswood, hickory, mahogany, hazel, vine maple, willow, rosebush, thimbleberry, service-berry, crab apple, hawberry, soft maple, fir, casahuate, alder, salol, poplar, vine, madrona, hackberry, elm, black persimmon, mesquite, wild plum, greese woods, sage brush, almost every variety of weeds except mullein. Thistles are eaten by the goats and soon killed out. Many herds obtain enough browse to carry them over the winter. This is true in every case where there is sufficient browse for the purpose which remains above the snow.

An experiment made in Wayne County Indiana, was conducted by James Fouts. He purchased a start and soon had a herd of nineteen fine animals. Last fall he turned them into a brush patch of woodland grown up with underbrush of many different varieties and fairly tangled into jungles of vines and creepers. He erected a good house for them to seek shelter in from rains and extreme cold. No other attention was given the goats from the time they were turned into the woodland until the following spring. They were given no food of any character except an occasional salting. All the food they got was the browse. The winter was an unusually hard one, but the goats thrived and grew steadily. They were in such fine

condition when spring opened that Mr. Fouts, merely as an experiment, decided to have one of them butchered to compare the quality of the meat with mutton. The result was astonishing, for it was found that the goat was in fine condition, being fat and the meat tender and fine flavored, like venison. Samples of it were given out to neighbors, who pronounced it a fine grade of mutton, they not having been told that it was goat's flesh.

The example of Mr. Fouts will be the cause of many other farmers adopting the inexpensive means of clearing their underbrush. The woods where Mr. Fouts's herd ranged all winter and this year up to this time is fairly well cleared. Blue grass is springing up, the sun penetrates to the earth and the appearance is completely changed. But it is not merely as a scavenger that the goat is valuable. It is a cleanly animal and may be esteemed as fit for food by the most exacting. From the time of Abraham the goat has been esteemed as a delicate food and surely the intervening time is long enough to bring out any serious objection. Also, the Angora is worth breeding for the splendid fleece which is made into many kinds of mohair goods. The fleece is woven into plushes for upholstery car seats, armchairs and couches.

The flesh of the Angora cannot be compared with that of the common goat. It is delicious, nutritious and tender, and there is a growing demand for it in fashionable places to take the place of mutton. The reason why goats are not oftener seen mentioned in the market reports is that they pass as sheep. It is stated, however, that increasing numbers are seen in the larger markets. In the Union Stock Yards of Chicago as many as 8,000 have been received in a single week. These were practically all dressed and sold as sheep carcasses.

President Roosevelt's View on Child Labor.

Quite lately we gave a synopsis of the California child labor law. This week we find a dispatch in the St. Augustine Record, showing that there is a strong movement throughout the country in favor of such legislation. It is stated that such a law was defeated in the Florida legislature. We do not understand upon what ground opposition to the law could be based. We hope that our readers will all use their influence in its favor when it comes up again.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—President Roosevelt received the members of the National Child Labor Committee at the White House this morning. In answer to the address by the chairman of the delegation President Roosevelt expressed himself in thorough sympathy with the aims and objects of the committee and expressed the hope that the employment of children in factories would soon be regulated by national legislation.

According to the statement of the secretary of the committee there were at least 2,000,000 children under 16

years employed for wages in this country during the year ending September 30th of this year. Twelve States have passed child labor laws since the committee was formed and in North Carolina, Florida and Georgia, where such legislation was defeated, a strong popular feeling in favor of it has developed. State or local organizations have been formed in seventeen States, and executive secretaries have traveled more than 5,000 miles. There have been circulated nearly 2,000,000 pages of literature in favor of the movement, apart from newspaper publications.

Scales on the Farm.

Farm scales might be classed with the telephone and free delivery—not an absolute necessity but a great convenience, if the experience of a practical farmer, as given in the Farmer's Guide. All three are time savers, but scales have the further advantage of also being money-savers. And so the farmer that is doing much of a business in stock feeding or in selling products off the farm ought to soon realize the cost of the scales in time and money saved, to say nothing of the satisfaction of knowing what they are doing instead of guessing at it. By the use of scales, many things can be sold at home that would otherwise have to be guessed at or taken away to be weighed. And, generally, the man that is willing to buy that way has had enough experience that he knows pretty closely what he is doing and aims to make himself safe. Selling feed and stock by weight is the only way that is fair to both buyer and seller. The seller gets paid for what he has, and the buyer pays for what he gets. I once knew a farmer to be offered \$25 each for some calves. It looked like a good price, but the farmer had scales and knew about what they weighed and selling by the pound they brought enough that the difference would almost pay for a set of scales.—New England Farmer.

Lettuce by the Carload.

The first carload of lettuce to be shipped from this country, and possibly the state, for the season, went onward from Gainesville Wednesday. The consignment comprised three hundred and eighty-four baskets of as fine lettuce as was ever grown in the state. The car was consigned to New York, and was made up from the farms of the Gainesville and Rocky Point sections. The growers state that the crop this season of lettuce, peas, and beans, while not so large as last year, will be far superior in quality, and so far have demonstrated better carrying qualities. The growers are anticipating good returns from all shipments from this section.—Gainesville Sun.

From Mangonia.

A couple weeks ago Rev. E. Gale shipped some cuttings from the old and only original Mulgoba mango which is on his place here, to Cuba to be used for propagating purposes. This is the first shipment of cuttings ever made to Cuba although he had previously made a shipment of some to the Isle of Pines. He also has an order for some to be sent to Porto Rico as soon as he can arrange to safely do so.

Mistake in Figuring.

If you see an extravagant story in the papers, it will be well, often times, to do some figuring as the editor of the Indiana Farmer did in the following instance:

Fifty-nine bushels from a square rod of ground was husked by a farmer near Bellefontaine, Ohio, one day last week, according to a telegraphic item in one of our dailies, and the item adds, "indicating a yield of 130 bushels per acre." That is not as we figure it. Get your pencils, boys and girls. There are 160 square rods in an acre, and 160 times 59 bushels are 9,440 bushels. That won't do, of course. The item ought to have said 59 pounds, or 59 ears, from one square rod, instead of bushels; supposing that 59 ears would make two-thirds of a bushel, which they might do, then 160 times two-thirds of a bushel would give 160 and two-thirds bushels per acre, and this would be a reasonable amount for rich land in a good season, and a rod square ought to yield 60 good ears. This example teaches us to be careful how we take newspaper items. They should be examined, when they look fishy.

Sharps, Fla., Jan. 25, 1905.

Mr. E. O. Painter,

Dear Sir:

My fruit has never kept as well on the trees or as well en route to market. Trees bear well; scale is less than for years; not 15 boxes of russets in 500. No spraying done either. Oranges large 150 and 126.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Holmes.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than 2 men in any other way, and do it easier. Send for FREE illustrated catalog, showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secured. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 165-164 E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JERSEYS! Combination and Golden Lad

For sale: 9 cows, 9 heifers, 21 bulls.

S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.

FOR SALE

Six hundred and thirty acres of land near Cotton Plant, part of which is rich hammock, part cleared and fenced and has been cultivated in truck crops during the past year. This land **will be sold at a bargain** if sale can be made before January 1.

Price and particulars on application.

E. O. Painter
DELAND, FLA.